But "fashionable Lake Forest" is more

fashionable than Mayfair ever was. The

smell of gasoline is an acceptable savor

to those fine nostrils, but a dairy, cows!

Cows are vulgar. They give a village-

like aspect to Lake Forest, which re-

gards itself as somewhat more truly

urban than New York, Paris and London.

So certain residents near the Crab Tree

have petitioned the Council to put Mrs.

DURAND's establishment out of busi-

ness. The value of the arguments of the

"The bawling of the cows at night prevents the

neighbors for many blocks around from getting

Mrs. DURAND denies that her cows

bawl. She says that "good dairy cows

never bawl." Indeed, so far as we have

heard, even bad dairy cows, even "far-

rer" cows never bawl. We have yet to

trumpet, whinny or catcall. The "neigh-

A despatch from McGregor, Tex.; at-

tributes this language to the Hon. JOSEPH

WELDEN BAILEY, "the principal speaker

at a Confederate reunion" in that town,

"Who in the Senate is the successor of STEPHEN

A. DOUGLAST A nice old woman, who compares with DOUGLAS as the glow worm compares with the eagle. Who represents Ohio? Mr. DICK, who

did not make a great success at running a feed

We assume that Senator BAILEY is

The Hon. J. Ham LEWIS, corporation

lawyer he ought to be able to "get tion lawyer he ought to be able to get after" the soulless once with neatness and

counsel of Chicago, is "retting after the corporations." As a successful corpora-

despatch. Corporation baiting is common

enough; one and only is the wide, benefi-

cent glow, the ocean of color that flows from and around J. Ham. With delight

we gaze once more upon that far seen,

flashing main. For particulars see Chicago

"He wore a pink shirt, protected at the wrist-bends by home made protectors of mauve tint writing paper. " "The Colone's famous pink whiskers bristled with enthusiasm as he sat at his rolltep desk, on the top of which his walking attak

and gray suede gloves reposed amid law books.

In the sweet words of SINKENZOOPER:

"The pink light breaks along the lakes, And wreathes with joy each skyey Rocky; With worldwide blush, mankind a-hush

Hears the bright whiskers, curled and cocky.

The failure of the Ziegler expedition under

for an attack by sledges on the pole it is

reach this summer on the shore of the

have also proved to be a great disadvantage

of this land base. Three of the vessels

that have attempted to winter on those

coasts, the Tegethoff of the Austrian

expedition, the Eira of the Leigh Smith

party and Ziegler's America, have been

crushed there. The Fiala party were

more fortunate than their predecessors,

for they were saved by a rescue expedition,

while the Austrian and British parties

were compelled to drag boats to the edge

of the sea ice and embark for Nova

Earlier explorers have proved that no

courage or skill can win in Arotic endeavor

unless good luck also attends. The Ziegler

enterprises have also shown that the lavish

if the natural conditions are unfavorable.

Nothing that money could buy was lacking,

and yet the Fials expedition might have

starved if it had not been for supplies left

on the islands by earlier expeditions. Per-

haps, however, they might have eked out

existence as LEIGH SMITH did by living

on the land and see animals, though the

are not superabundant in that bleakest of

STRIKING BAKERS.

Cooperation Recommended as the Cure

for Their Troubles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do myself he honor to solicit the hospitality of your columns

How foolish for them to strike! Why not com

bine? They complain of long hours, unsanitar bakehouses, poor pay. The public doesn't seem

public too, have the simplest and most effective remedy in the world, and it will, strange to say,

Cooperatel Over thirty years ago the bakers of Glasgow were in a similar condition. They

cal men and seeing the wonderful effects of co-operation among the working classes, they sub-

operation among the working as many of the outside public to join them as possible. They started bakehouses. To day they possess the finest bakery buildings in the world. Bakers and public are copartners. Since then there has been no bakers'

strike in Glasgow. The profits for the first quarter liquidated the subscribed papital.

Let the bakers in New York do likewise. Instead

Let the bakers in New York do likewise. Instead of sympathetic strikes let the bakers who are most interested give two days' pay and start the shares, form their committee, elect their president and secretary. Any bank will act as treasurer. When they have \$5,000 they can get real estate to put up their bakeries, credit to get their machinery and four. They have a constant supply of deliv cash.

They have a constant supply of daily cash

and nothing prevents them from succeeding if they only capitalise their faith and their honesty.

I say, then, be practical, avoid tumult and obtain the sympathy and assistance of the public.

An American Woman on Race Prejudice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I say a few words of protest to R. T. Van Derwent's letter

published in your paper on Aug. 127 In referring to the classes who, in his opinion, should be de-ported, he includes the "Jews."

It seems to the writer that there is no excuse for such injustice and lack of appreciation. The Jews are manifestly a race of distinction, talent and merit. Any other estimate displays lack of

knowledge and great ignorance as to the facis

of race precedence.

History shows where the Jews stand, and R. T.

Van Derwent should read and inform himself The writer of this is not a Jew, but has large knowl

eige and appreciation of the Jewish people.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

MELROSE, Mass., Aug. 12.

uck, but could obtain no redress. Being practi-

not a cent.

aditure of money is equally ineffective

Zembla: the nearest land.

all Arctic lands.

oasts of the Fr

gentleman and that he talks like one.

bors" have leave to amend.

their proper sleep."

Aug. 10:

maid.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York astSecond

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#### Panama Canal Bonds?

The transaction by which the United States Government came into possession of the Panama Canal was completed on May 21, 1904. On that date all the payments had been made, all the titles and deeds had been handed over by the French company and the transfer was in every respect accomplished.

The Canal act of 1902 appropriated in advance not only the \$40,000,000 which went to the New Panama Canal Company for its franchises and property and the amount paid directly to the Republic of Panama as Colombia's successor in territorial ownership, but also \$10,000,000 as a first instalment of the American construction money.

For the further expenses of canal building the same law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds, from time to time, up to the sum of \$130,-

Is the time for the appearance of the first batch of canal bonds approaching? Has the entire appropriation of \$10,000,-000 available for actual work on the canal been exhausted during the last fifteen months in preliminary expenditures, establishment of plant, purchase of supplies and so forth?

The plain truth is that the rate of progress on the Isthmus during the last year and three months by no means satisfies the expectations of the people or realizes that ideal of efficient energy which was in vogue at the time the enterprise was undertaken.

This is a statement of fact and not a criticism. Everybody understands that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration has been doing its best to set the work a-going epeedily. Everybody knows now that the initial difficulties, and perhaps the magnitude of the whole job, have been greatly underestimated, and that this is no light task, to be achieved offhand and jauntily during the performance of other national duties. The collection of material, the experiments in sanitation, the study of conditions, the elimination of faulty methods, and above all the discovery of the Man for the Canal, the fortunate person who was born to win immortal fame as the constructor of the interoceanic waterway, are as necessary to success as the direct activ-

ities of the digging machines. It is not fair to measure the progress of the last fifteen months, even if it has cost every dollar of the preliminary \$10-000,000, by the number of cubic yards excavated during that time in the Culebra cut and elsewhers.

Nevertheless, the call for subscriptions to the first issue of Panama Canal bonds, when it occurs under the provisions of Section 8 of the Act of June 28, 1902, will denote the previous expenditure of a very considerable amount of the nation's to thinking of the relation between outlay and actual achievement.

That will be no misfortune. The chronology of the enterprise up to date emphasizes the need of the speedy adoption of what the Government thus far lacks, a definite canal policy, promising that sort of canal which shall provide the greatest possible advantages with the least possible expenditure of time and money.

#### Ireland's Representation in Parliament.

Curiously enough, at the very time when the Balfour Government has withdrawn the Redistribution bill, by which it would have deprived Ireland of twentytwo seats in the House of Commons, Mr. EDWARD PORRITT, known to many American readers by his "History of the Unreformed House of Commons," contributes to the August number of the North American Review an article in which he denies the existence of any evidence that either PITT, then Prime Minister, or CASTLEREAGH, then Irish Secretary, imagined in 1799-1800 that in the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland they were making a compact which should be regarded as sacred -that they were determining for all time that the number of Ireland's representatives at Westminster should never under any conditions, fall below one hundred. Mr. PORRITT asserts that, if it was no breach of the Act of Union of 1707 between England and Scotland to interfere with the Parliamentary representation of Scotland in 1832, it Union of 1800 to alter the Parliamentary representation of Ireland in 1905. He even maintains that it would be much less a breach to deal with Ireland's representation than it was to change the electoral system of Scotland, as was done in 1832, because the union of 1707 was a compact between two nations, | Prof. WILLOX gives no attention to each desirous of coalescence; while the union of 1800 was just a vulgar deal | but examines critically Mr. Page's between CASTLEREAGH and the borough

It may be worth while to see what redistribution question is likely to be brought up again if the Balfour Government remains in office. It may be remembered that CASTLEREAGE, who favored 126, was obliged to content himself with giving to Ireland only 100 seats in the House of Commons at Westminster, to offset the 300 seats in the lower house of the Dublin Parliament.

owners of Ireland.

in 1800 to more than 100 members. During the next forty-five years the population of Ireland about doubled, yet her representation at Westminster has never been increased beyond 103. That the number 100 should be regarded as a minimum, irreducible except with the consent of both parties to the compact, seems evident from the fact that in 1832, when the population of the sister island had been already signally augmented, the British Parliament refused to increase the representation of Ireland, on the express ground that the representation had been irrevocably fixed by the Act of Union. It never occurred to anybody at that date to say, what Mr. PORRITT now avers, that the Irish people may be mulcted of a part of the sorry price paid for their loss of self-government, because they had the misfortuneit certainly was not their fault-to be misrepresented at Dublin in 1799-1800 by a lot of grafters. It never occurred in 1832 to the British Ministers, who had inherited the profits of CASTLE-REAGH'S corrupt bargain, to announce that they held themselves at liberty to repudiate the compact whenever it might serve their turn to do so. On the contrary, as we have said, they proclaimed the Act of Union of 1800 immutable, so far as the number of Ireland's representatives was concerned,

What are the facts with regard to the execution of the Act of Union of 1707 between England and Scotland? By that compact Scotland, which had 150 representatives of shires and burghs in the Edinburgh Parliament, was to have forty-five members of the House of Commons at Westminster. In proportion to her population, Scotland was as much over-represented by forty-five members in 1707 and for many years afterward as Ireland was under-represented by 100 members in 1800 and for many years later. No proposal, however, to reduce Scotland's representation was ever made. On the contrary, it has been increased, until it now numbers seventytwo members of the House of Commons. It is true that in 1832 the method of representing Scottish counties was altered, and the burgh system was modified, but nobody dreamed of suggesting that the total number of the Scottish representatives, that is to say, the aggregate volume and weight of her voice at Westminster, should be in the slightest degree impaired. It is probable that Ireland in 1905 would no more object than Scotland did in 1832 to a readjustment of constituencies to local variations of population, so long as her treaty quota of members was maintained.

unless, of course, a change should be

desired by both parties.

As for the act discatablishing the Anglican Church in Ireland, which is sometimes cited as a precedent for the reduction of Ireland's representation at Westminster, and which undoubtedly was an infraction of the Act of Union of 1800, it is not pertinent to this discussion, because that modification of the Act of Union was concurred in by both the contracting parties. We add that Lord Salisbury, who was as conversant as is Mr. PORRITT or Mr. BALFOUR with the unpleasant circumstances under which CASTLEREAGH engineered the abolition of the Dublin Parliament, described as a "fundamental law" of the union between the two countries the provision that "one hundred commoners shall sit and vote at Westminster on the part of Ireland." Mr. PORBITT may not care for the opinion of John Bright, but there are those who recall with respect his declaration: "Nothing on earth will money, and it will inevitably set people ever persuade me, until I see it done, that this Imperial Parliament, which is representative of the people of Great Britain, will lessen the just, the Act-of-Union-settled representation of Ireland

> mined to stand by the Act of Union." What security, asked GRATTAN, has Ireland for the fulfilment of the conditions of the Act of Union? The honor of England, replied PITT. It may be reserved for Mr. BALFOUR to show what that honor is worth.

in the House. For myself, I am deter-

## Our Population in 2000 A. D.

The probable increase of the negro race in the United States during the present century is the subject of a very elaborate and interesting paper by Prof. WALTER FRANCIS WILLCOX in the current number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics. Mr. WILLCOX is professor of political economy and statistics at Cornell University and is a statistician of distinguished reputation and varied experience in connection with the United

S ates census. About twenty years ago Prof. E. W. GILLIAM published an estimate that the estimate of the white population of the country in 1985 was 836,000,000. In other words, he predicted that before the end of the present century the negro race would amount to about threeeighths of the total. In 1904 Mr. THOMAS NELSON PAGE of Virginia reduced Prof. GILLIAM's estimate to "between sixty surely cannot be a breach of the Act of and eighty millions" "before the end

of the century." Prof. WILLCOX presents statistics showing that since 1820, measured by twenty year periods, the rate of increase of the negroes has been steadily diminishing, and if the future is to be judged by the past that decline will continue. Prof. GILLIAM's extravagant prediction, crease between 1860 and 1880. Undoubtedly if that rate persisted throughnegroes in the United States in the year 2000; but if the rate for the twenty years from 1880 to 1900 should persist the num-

ber would be only \$8,000,000. Prof. WILLOOX contends, however, that the history of this country in the nineteenth century testifies that even this last rate of negro increase is likely to dwindle. On that assumption and after It is an indisputable fact, recently ad- | detailed statistical calculations and conmitted by Mr. Balrour, that Ireland, siderations, social and other, he comes by virtue of her population, compared to the conclusion "that 25,000,000 is the white duck, washed and disinfected

population of this country a century hence, and it may fall several millions

short of that figure." Even if the two races should continue to increase at the rate between 1880 and 1900 there would be in the South in the year) 2000 lonly about 33,000,000 negroes to 155,000,000 whites, and the negro population would have fallen from 32.4 per cent., of the whole in 1900 to 17.6 per cent. in 2000. But both estimates of population at the end of the century Prof. WILLCOX dismisses as "doubtless much too large!"

After a very elaborate study of social and industrial conditions at the South Prof. WILLCOX comes, generally, to the conclusion that "the negro as a race is losing ground, is being confined more and more to the inferior and less remunerative occupations, and is not sharing proportionately to his numbers in the prosperity of the country as a whole or of the section in which he mainly lives.

#### State Poems.

We don't know whether the Hon. THEODORE F. ALLEN of Cincinnati is a producerlor merely an amateur and a colector of 'American versesmiths' work. Whichever he be, it is good to behold him as icareless of these canicular discomforts, careless of that boiling Buckeye world of Cox and HERRICK and PATTISON and the Anti-Saloon League, he takes his per in hand:

"To THEEDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to rise and task what's the matter with the American poets that they have not furnished us with State poems? | I enclose herewith four State poems, representing Virginia, Illinoia, Kentucky and Ohio, but this leaves forty-one other States without State poems. I am aware of the fact that the dog days are not the most conductve to energetic action on the part of the poets, but I am heping that the publication of these four State poems THE SUN will induce the State poets to wake up."

We appreciate the honor and confidence which Mr. ALLEN shows us. Steadily and kindly has THE SUN shone on the native bards, and so it will continue to shine so long as they have a foot to stand on. But it would be against public policy to publish four State poems in one day, and especially in a day like this. Too much heat would be disengaged by the motion and clash of those serried lines. The besti we dare do is to put a few chunks of State verse on the ice. First let Illinois ope her ponderous and marble jaws:

From a wilderness of prairies, Illinois, Illinois, Straight thy way and never varies, Illinois, Illi-

Till upon thy inland sea, stands the great com mercial tree. Turning; all the world to thee, Illinois, Illinois,

Turning all the world to thee, Illinois."

In:its unimproved and best estate the Chicago River, Tiber of the West, was never half so fluent and liquid as this chant. And now peak to peak answers. Ohio takes up the wondrous tale:

Our homes are alight with a halo of love, Ohlo, contented Ohlo. We back in the smiles of the heavens above, No clouds ever darken Ohio. Our grain waves as billows of gold in the sun The fruits of our orchards are equaled by none, And our pumpkins, some of them, weigh most a ton We challenge the world in Ohio."

Unpublished variants of the seventh and eighth lines read: "Our politicians walk off with the bun; all they want is the earth, in Ohio." And now Virginia

"There is nowhere a land so fair As in Virginia; So full of song and free from care And I believe that happy land The Lord prepared for mortal man Is built exactly on the plan Of Old Virginia."

Nothing here or hereafter can be too good for her. Consequently it is not faint praise to say that this song isn't. As to Kentucky, the case is different. For her a heaven born poet, in a moment of supreme exaltation, burst into the immortal song whose penultimate and final stanzas are here affectionately set down:

> "The dove notes are the saddest, In Kentucky: The streams dance on the gladdest in Kentucky: Hip pockets the thickest Pistol hands are the quickest. Cylinders turn the quickest, in Kentucky.

Song birds are the sweetest, In Kentucky; Thoroughbreds are the fleetest, In Kentucky; The mountains tower proudest, Thunder peals the loudest, The landscape is the grandest, And politics the damndest, In Kentucky."

The murmur of dove and brook, the song of the birds, the quadrupedant negro population of the Southern States sound of hoofs, the barking of the thunalone in 1980 would be 192,000,000, and der and the "guns" are heard in this there would be about eight million more grand diapason. The Blue Grass rustles in the whole of the United States. His in it. The dew on the grandest landscape is the genuine old stuff, worthy of the most glorious golden days of the Phoenix Hotel.

Kentucky has a masterpiece. It is useless to hope that forty-four State poems fit to be mentioned in the same day with it can be built in forty-four thousand years. For the present, the several States might be content to practise on State "yells." .

## Crab Tree Cows.

Some time ago in our explorations through the unbounded continents of sociology we came across the Crab Tree Dairy, established by a lady of the fashionable East Side of Lake Forest, Ill. The lady was and is an author and a "leading society woman," but the estimate, as based on the rate of in- Crab Tree Dairy was to be more useful than authorship and at least as clean and beautiful as society. Mrs. Scorr these assertions amount to, because the out the century there would be 63,000,000 | DURAND-why should we not adorn our page with the name of an estimable and an original woman?-Mrs. DURAND determined to establish an absolutely pure dairy, and sell the product to her own advantage and for the good of Lake Forest. She bought or leased forty acres of land and forty laureate cows, the pride of Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey. Her cows were groomed as carefully as human or even as equine swells. Her milkers, in immaculate with that of Great Britain, was entitled maximum limit of the probable negro cvery time they as much as looked at a

In short, all modern devices and im-A Correspondent Reviews and Criticizes

provements were used, and we dare to Our General Polley in the Islands. say that when, after a hundred precau-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rumors which appear to spring from responsible tions and processes and a ride on the overhead trolley to the "dairy proper." sources indicate that Secretary Taft's trip to the Philippines was made little short this milk, cooled, purified, perfumed of absolutely necessary by the conditions for all we know, rested at last in a white existing in the islands. This does not tiled little paradise of a bottling room it mean that there is imminent danger of an was more healthful than health, cleaner extensive uprising. That is most improbthan "our sister the water" and as nice able, although among the 7,500,000 people as MARIE ANTOINETTE playing milkof the different islands local outbreaks are at any time a possibility. But the As sociologists we commended the general condition there is reported as so unsatisfactory that a personal investiga-Crab Tree Dairy, and we commend it tion by Mr. Taft was deemed advisable.

Senate Document No. 304 of the Second Session of the Fifty-eighth Congress bears the title "What Has Been Done in the Philip-It is a pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. Its rehearsal of our achievements is devoted entirely to the story of the establishment and the administration of government. It sets forth the system inaugurated and the work of the various departments and branches carried on under it. It tells nothing of what has been done in the way of industrial development. This feature is omitted for the reason that practically nothing has been done in that direction. petitioners may be judged from this Mr. John Foreman, who has long been recognized as a standard authority on Philippine matters, has gone so far as to assert that even the public work which has been carried on has been done in American rather than in Filipino interest, though paid for with Filipino money. In view of England's experience with a similar people in the Federated Malay States, and of Lord Cromer's notable work in Egypt, there is opened a fair question whether hear a cow bawl, yell, scream, bark, yap, in our Philippine enterprise we have not paid too much attention to systems of government and to administrative processes and far too little attention to economic

> In an address delivered in Manila on Dec. 17, 1903, Mr. Taft, then Governor of the islands, said: "Civilization follows material development." He also said: Nor is it to be expected that capital can be invested here unless it is assured of an adequate return." Accepting Mr. Taft's own argument, it may be asked what has been done for the material development which precedes civilization, and what has been done to attract a properly safeguarded investment of capital? A report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, printed as a Senate document, makes no mention of anything whatever. Writing in the Contemporary Review for September, 1904, Mr. Foreman, whom Mr. Taft has recently called a "Shanghai rooster," says: "Nothing whatever has been done, under American auspices, in a wealth producing direction."

> This statement is generally supported by other authorities, among them Mr. Alleyne Ireland, perhaps the best qualified specialist on colonial affairs of the present time. He says that "since the American occupation many hundreds of people have been to the Philippines, anxious to invest capital" in productive industries, but they have been "driven away" by the conditions which they found there, one of these conditions being the existence of laws which, in the language of the Philippine Com-mission itself, are "practically prohibitory upon such enterprises.'

Last year Mr. Victor S. Clark was sent to the Far East to study labor conditions as a special agent of the Department of Mr. FIALA to reach a high northing will Commerce and Labor. In his report on probably end for a long time to come the attempts to reach the North Pole by the conditions in the Philippines he says: Our general success in increasing the Franz Josef Land route. As a land base welfare of the Filipino people must rest upon material and moral bases which are about seventy miles further south than the grounded in industrial development. \* \* \* base of operations which PEARY hopes to The form of government we create is immaterial, and even its administration of Arctic Ocean north of America. It is an secondary importance, compared with the advantage to start from a land base as way we employ the people. A govern-ment may be ideally constituted and honnear as possible to the pole and reduce to a minimum the difficult journey on the estly run, and the citizen remain a machine The movements of the floe ice; which is at the end of a hoe handle." Mr. Ireland often pressed with crushing force upon the lowing terms: Broadly speaking, the American policy in regard to the control and development of the Philippines is the exact opposite of that adopted by every other nation, in that political development has been taken as the standard of attainment instead of industrial development, in opposition to the universal experience of mankind that the latter has always preceded the former."

The people of the United States, entirely without experience in the government of colonies, find themselves with the Philippines on their hands. They have sought to establish an ideal system of colonial administration. England, after several generations of wide experience, has decided that success in colonial administration lies in opening trade opportunities, in getting the people of her dependencies busy and in keeping them busy. Twenty-two years ago she took control of bankrupt Egypt, with its ignorant and poverty stricken millions. She did not essay the establishment of an ideal system of government. Administrative reform has not been neglected, nor have education and sanitation gone unregarded. 'But Lord Cromer's special energies have been bent in the direction of that economic development on which, according to the best authorities, including Secretary Taft, the superstructure of civilization rests. In 1903, the last year fully reported, Egypt exported nearly \$100,000,000 worth of products of her soil and imported nerchandise to a value of more than \$80.

000.000. Much is being done for the education of the Filipinos. Commenting on this Mr. Clark says, in his official report: "Only barehouses, poor pay. The public doesn't seem to be interested in these things, though each and sill, the hygienic reasons especially, are tending to the destruction of themselves and their children. Now for all this riot and tumuit the bakers, and the through the extension of plantations and industrial undertakings through American and European enterprise will a field be ned for the employment of the Filipinos being educated in the public schools. Our public school instruction is largely wasted if it is to present a transient, soon forgotten noment of youthful enlightenment to a opulation of paddy-field tace."

Industrial activity is the best solution of colonial woes. It is to be hoped that this view of the Philippine situation may be deeply impressed on the minds of those of our legislators who are with Secretary Taft on his present expedition. LUZON. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

#### Where Was the Oyster Pasty? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Where, in the city of New York, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, was the location of a forti-

ication called Oyster Pasty, and why was it so gift, dated April 28, 1695, made by Daniel Coffo, conveying to his daughter-in-law, Katherine Lloyd, and her children, Timothy, Thomas and Elizabeth Lloyd, his grandchildren, a piece of ground with the house thereon, "lying and being in a certain street or passage which leadeth to a

fortification called Oyster Pasty, within the city New York afores d another deed dated March 26, 1685, which would seem to be of premises adjoining and east of the above, in which Isaas Deschamp (alias Saviat Bronssard) and Maria, his wife, convey to "Peter Daille of this city, clerk," a piece or parcel of ground "by the passage or lane that goes to the Haife Moone."
The deed indicates that this property was west
of Broadway. Both of them were bounded on the south by land of Peter King. Peter Daille

in those early times.

Was the fortification called Oyster Pasty in one deed the same landmark referred to in the other as Halfe Moone? Is anything known of its history? NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

cow. The milk buckets were sanitary. MR. TAFT IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE GREAT NEED OF THE NAVY.

Declared to He "Unopposed Gangway" to Premotion for Service Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Roosevelt is working unceasingly to impress on the country that the future safety of the United States requires many and formidable haval vessels, to be constructed without delay. To those who are unac quainted with Mr. Roosevelt it will be difficult to convey an idea of the zeal and energy which are implied in the term; "The Presi-dent is working." That is, with all the influence at his command, the power in his office and three full years time in which to accom plish the result, the writer may venture a forecast that the President's wish for a new, big and formidable fleet of warships will

become a reality.

A problem of far greater import than that of the wise expenditure of public money in hull and armament construction will be the manning of this fleet. Young men throughout the country must ere long learn that, in spite of the blandishments of the Depart ment as manifested by the circus poster method in recruiting for the navy, enlistment does not commend itself to ambitious fellows willing to begin low, but who demand the right of freedom to mount to any heights in the ser-vice to which they have the natural and acquired ability to attain. As the American farmer's boy stands above his foreign brother in discernment, so will he give the proper value to the statement of "the great chance

for enlisted men to see the world. "Yes, through a porthole," as I heard a bluelacket remark when reading the notice of this "come on." In the olden days our navy was said to be composed of "wooden ships manned by men of iron," but at the present time some people have facetiously hinted that now we have "iron ships manned by wooden men." To assail the courage of the personnel of the navy is not my purpose, but to awaken a thought that side by side with the need (if such a need exist) for the newly constructed of the best men developing in the country to-day to care for them. The limited appointing power of Congressmen must be supplemented by a larger opportunity open to all by way of the enlistment ranks—to enter the wardroom through the enlistment roll. The sop which those blased by ill advisings of the kid glove class of officers have through namely, allowing the service man to read of utiful service, is but to allow the candidate to swing his hammock in the wardroom principles of present day progress.

The Secretary of the Northern and I think most fairmined wearers of the wardroom principles of present day progress as sine a quality of gray matter as to captain a ship; yet I have heaved presidents. Such heights in civil file are graded only in a rough school of the survival of the fittest. In the navy aman is better fitted to be master of a battleship pagic room if he has come up from the side height pagic room if he has come up from the side height and watched his steam gate, better than another who in a classroom has seen the two samples of mineral held up in his professor's fingers while he sate in danger of going upon the report if he appeared in class with shoes unpolished.

The father of a Lleutenant who served with Dewy at Manila, a Judge in one of our inland cities, was not loath to tell me that he have a free of the same and the survey of the present holders of commissions healthy stimulation:

The father of a Lleutenant who served with Dewy at Manila, a Judge in one of our inland cities, was not l to avoid trouble should be: "Never to hit anybody at all if it is possible to avoid it, but if we do hit, then to hit hard." If our new big ships are not to play the part of the bushman's war drum or the dragon banner of the Chinaman warrior, we must not forget that it is the man who thinks at his work, whether it be training a gun or mowing hav, who best succeeds at the task, who has pride in his calling, hope and ambition in it.

Give the humblest a chance to rise and show his worth. See to it that the braggart, the time server and the small man are not left untranmeled in control, else when that day comes which Mr. Roosevelt "sincerely hopes never will come, "when the United States shall have need for her navy to protect the homes of her citizens from a foreign invader, we be not consumed and must needs sit down in bitterness of knowledge that the best strength of the American people has not been exerted.

The body of Paul Jones now rests in Annapolis and is to be used to inspire cadets. This man gained his knowledge of how to right a ship by serving time 'tween decks, combined with whatever native genius he possessed, probably undreamed of, anyhow unstimulated, by the efforts of his truck gardener parent. Make Paul Jones the father of the new navy and afford to our service men an unopposed "gangway" in the service. If we are to continue to grow in all directions the Government must not discourage the youth of our country.

Member from the United States of the Fourteenth International Peace Congress.

Paris, Aug. 1.

#### LANDSCAPES IN FICTION. Acute and Accomplished Criticism by a Lunar Henry James.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Man in the Moon received some complaints in their day that the Tennessee Mountain stories of "Charles Egbert Craddock" were overloaded with landscape and local color of too pronounced a physiographic strain. Their solar excelsion aerentty will first rightly apprehend this of all things misdirected ritique to the Man in the Moon, of all cosmic bodies inorganic severely. To him in his lunar chasms, respectively chilled slag meteoric abysmal gorges the rock bottom below and primal space above are his accustomed and satisfying, if not, from our organic humanized standpoint, quite satisfactory environment; his eternally sufficient "ate," in the hyperbolic sense of ether. So d the "Craddock" strictures under the inoperative dark edges of spectral analytics; com nitting his answer by wireless moonshine

Jules Verne.

"Mr. Craddock's" excess, if positive excess it be. s then left in the nether surface air of tastes which liffer. Certainly to this observer (of the Weather Bureau's voluntary side line force) that very trait in the Tennessee Mountain stories which some against "Craddook" oppose, is what reveals the whole palpable heart of those Tennessee Mountains themselves. The thicker the better, for me at least, who be also of creation's people, when you "lay on" the natural colors the place comports. Guy Mannering lost on the moor brings the "scene" of it close as any homespun webs of one's everyday native heather; and if there is occasional extravagance in repetitious Dickens, he is art throughout in the sensible effects of "Bleak House" east winds and the Lincolnshire wet spell: "Welcome kindred

and the Lincolnshire wet spell: "Welcome kindred glooms, congenial horrors hall" (where was another great natural artist who "laid it on thick" like glorifying Rubens?)

In a meteoric relation, for that matter, parenthetic though it be, to Thomson's "Seasons," one has reviewed them several times over, together with Wordsworth's much plodding "Excursion," for precisely those intimate sure homesoil touches of British air and skies which seemed in modern British air and skies which seemed in modern English writers to be dropping out of favor. They occur, of course, and with his felicitous master hand, in the landscape and "weather" passages of A. Conan Doyle: Irving and Hawthorne caught them as Americans best could: one is unqualified

to speak of the rarefied Milky Way hazes of Mr. Give us, in sum, if not fastidiously, the Keats quintessence or, entirely beyond ordinary com-parison, the Shakespearian elective affinities of wind and weather in "Cymbeline," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "King Lear," then at least the full psychic circumstantial influences of the place depicted; bring the mountain to Mahomet, as "Craddock" does with true born magic. W. P.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Your leading article in yesterday's issue on the desirability of a close understanding between the United States, France and England is deserving of being printed in letters of gold and hung up in the working sanctum of every American, French and English statesman and politician.

Why, oh why, cannot your sensible, honorable suggestion be carried out, and that im-

mediately? All honor to you for your advocacy of such an alliance, which would inevitably impose

peace on the rest of the world. Every good wish to you and yours. JAMES PARKINSON. HAZELBOYDE, Liverpool Road, Birkdale, Aug. 4.

## A Journalistic Alliance.

From Le Matin of Aug. 4.
We have made with the most important of American newspapers, THE NEW YORK BUN, an agreement which will enable us to publish at the same time, at the same hour that it does, all the newsitreceives, foreign, political, parliamentary, financial, sport, theatrical; in a word, all news of a character that may interest the French public.

Thus is completed one of the most powerful and extensive telegraphic equipments of the

modern press.

We have turned to THE SUN, in preference to all other great American newspapers because—and in this there should be seen no slight on other journals of the New World— The Sun is the most strictly honest newspaper beyond the Atlantic. It publishes under the name of despatches only the telegrams that it receives. It adds nothing to them; changes neither dates nor place of origin. When it publishes a despatch you are perfectly sure, in the first place, that it is a despatch, and next that it left the place indicated

### The Medern Librarian Criticized.

and informing it.

at the date given. For us that is the first and greatest of qualities; the one that counts

above all others. There is in it a guarantee of respect for the public which is the best

guarantee of the desire one has of serving it

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present is witnessing the passing of the librarian—the librarian who knows books and the State library school at Albany is primarily responsible This school appears to be successful only in turning out a large number of clerks who can index and catalogue to perfection, re-

turning out a large number of clerks who can index and catalogue to perfection, rearrange volumes on the shelves and keep patrons supplied with the latest in fiction. It is my belief, resultant upon experience in several cities throughout the State, that the genuine librarian has been replaced by a corps of young men and women who know but little of literature.

For instance, I had occasion recently to visit a library not one hundred miles from Troy, in search of information that could be obtained in a volume that is known by title to every librarian who is not inoculated with the department store system of the Dewey mill at Albany. None of the alleged librarians I appealed to knew of this reference work, although they had been in charge of the institution for nearly a year. In despair I was forced to appeal to the person who held the position of librarian before the entry on the stage of letters of the graduates of the State institution. This person was a librarian and is a true bookman. I was put on the scent, the clerks at the library found the book and I gained the instance is not singular; neither is it confined to any particular locality. Throughout the State the story is the same. Incompetence and "the system" are rapidly setting aside the real librarians and transforming our public libraries into shops designed for the sole benefit of readers of fiction, good, bad and indifferent.

Trans, Japanese.

# Things Japanese

All told, foreign loans, domestic loans, war taxes occased customs duties, &c., Japan has raise increased customs duties, ed., aspan is asset mearly \$850,000,000 for war purposes. As wages in the United States are at least six times higher than in Japan, the amount raised by that country is equal to our raising \$5,100,000,000. Further, as the population of Japan is only 48,000,000, while ours is \$4,000,000, we should really have to raise about so concountry of the really layer of raise about

\$8,000,000,000 to equal Japan's effort.

Taxation in Japan produced \$73,000,000 in 1903-4, but \$97,000,000 in 1904-5, a gain of \$24,000,000. The income from State properties and monopol from \$28,000,000 to \$51,000,000, an increase of \$3. 000,000. These two increases alone aggregate \$27,000,000, or \$7,000,000 more than the annual interest on the \$410,000,000 of war bonds sold abroad. The ten years preceding the war, 1898-1808, were epoch years for Japan. Her foreign trade more than doubled; the tonnage of her steamships multiplied

itself by four; the earnings of her railways, postal service and telegraph did equally well; while the deposits in her banks increased fifteen fold. In fact, she trebled her national capital in those ten As evidence, in spite of the war and the conse-

quent withdrawal of labor, that Japan continues to increase her productive power, note that her imports of machinery in 1904, the first war year. amounted to \$2,650,000, an increase of \$1,100,000 over 1908 (peace year), while in the first five months of 1908 her imports of machinery and engines amounted to \$5,038,000, an increase of \$3,253,000 over the first five months of 1904.

While Japan's total exports have increased by 300 per cent. in the past twelve years, her ship-

ments to Asia have risen 600 per cent. and to China more than 1,000 per cent. In the ten years 1835-1904 her shipments to the United States rose from \$23,000,000 to \$46,000,000, or 100 per cent. increase. From a total fereign commerce in 1893 of \$80,000,000 to one of \$345,000,000 in 1804, the war year, an increase of \$256,000,000 in only ten years, is a

wonderful record for any country of equal size, population and opportunities to Japan, especially when that country had so little to start with as had Japan.
The economy of the entire Japanese nation for

war purposes is proved by the fact, among many others, that the empire's imports of mousseline de laine decreased from \$2,100,000 in 1903 to \$900,000 in 1904; of cotton satins from \$570,000 to \$328,000; of fresh eggs from \$408,000 to \$247,000, and of salted salmon and trout from \$780,000 to \$285,000. At the same time and for war purposes Japan's coal imports increased from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000; steam vessels from \$850,000 to \$4,660,000; blankets from \$85,000 to \$3,200,000; cotton drills from \$54,000 to \$610,000; cotton ducks from \$27,000 to \$503,000; tinned plate or sheet from \$480,000 to \$1,385,000. Japan's exports to Asia grew from \$11,000,000 in 1892 to \$67,000,000 in 1904, and to China from \$3.

000,000 to \$34,000,000 in the same years.

German houses in Japan complain to their home firms that many Japanese orders are now being given to British and American houses. What more natural? The Japanese know their best friends. The first Japanese war bonds bought abroad were bought in London and New York, and that at a time when the outcome of the war

was quite problematical.

The Japanese National Union of Y. M. C. A. was founded by Sir George Williams of London who founded the first Y. M. C. A. in the world. The union has grown rapidly. It now has fifty two student associations, with 1,450 members, and seven city associations, with 1,100 members. Five new associations have been recently added, in-cluding branches in the Okayma High School. Osaka Medical School, and the Osaka Higher Tech-

n'cal Sch On April 30, 1904, after three months of war, the Japanese Postal Savings Banks had 3,638,290 de-positors with \$15,500,000 to their credit. One year later, and that a war year, the deposit ed to 5,085,161 and the deposits to \$20,675,000 This increase, under the circumstances, of 1,396.871 depositors and 85,173,000 deposits is remarkable. In the five years 1900-4 Japan imported \$170,-710,000 worth of raw cotton and exported \$62,170,000 worth of cotton yarn. The cotton import in 1904

#### was larger than in 1908. Subway Heat and Motors.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In discussing "Subway Heat" has anything been said of the particular motors that produce that heat! I understand that the motor used on the subway trains has a temperature rise of about 95 degrees, that is, after a run of, say, five hours the temperature of the motor will be 36 degrees higher than the surrounding air.

I venture to say that it does not require a run of any such time to bring the temperature up to the tor, there is no way to dissipate the accumulated heat. Other first class motors are not expected to go above 40 degrees, and it is more often the case that the temperature rise is 25 degrees. Eliminate the principal cause and the public will not have to be fold that the aubway is cooler.

## BOSTON, Aug. 12.

Visitor.—Have you nothing better to do than sit on the fence and watch the train go by: Native-Wal, stranger, it's better'n to sit on the